

And who, Mr. O——, was your father?—  
‘My father!’—my father, Sir,’ said the coun-  
sellor; ‘my father was a gentleman.’—‘The  
let me ask you,’ said Wynox, ‘why did he  
make you a gentleman?’—*Liverpool Adver-  
tiser.*



# THE CHRONICLE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1883.

**NOTICE.**  
The partnership heretofore existing between HATCH & NICHOLS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. HATCH & NICHOLS will arrange and discharge all debts due by the late firm.

HATCH & NICHOLS.  
Cincinnati, October 11, 1883.

**NOTICE.**  
JOHN D. NICHOLS & NELSON HUTCHINSON, having become the proprietors, by purchase, of the "Saturday Evening Chronicle," give notice, that all debts due for the said paper, or upon the subscription list of the late "Western Medical and Physical Journal," for 1883, must be paid to  
**NICHOLS & HUTCHINSON.**  
October 11, 1883.

**MIAMI UNIVERSITY.**  
The annual commencement in this institution took place on Wednesday, the 24th inst. The number of persons assembled on the occasion was unusually great, all of whom, we are informed, left the college deeply impressed with the flourishing state of the University.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young gentlemen, alumni of the institution: John J. Morrison, James Simpson, John M. Garrigus, Samuel W. Farber, John A. Matson, William M. Thompson, Henry P. Galloway, William M. Ferguson, George Bishop, Aaron H. Pierson, and James B. Marshall.

The entire number of pupils in the University during the current year, exceeds one hundred and fifty; in 1882 the number was less than sixty. The next session will commence on the first Monday of November, and end on the last Wednesday of March. Boarding and lodging can be obtained in the village for one dollar and fifty cents per week.

As an evidence of the discipline and orderly deportment of the pupils of the institution, it may be stated, that but one case of disorder or disobedience, requiring a meeting of the faculty, has occurred since the year 1825.

**FROM "A MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE."**  
The following brief extracts are from a well told tale entitled "A Marriage in High Life," by the authoress (Lady Charlotte Burry) of "Flirtation." The work is in one volume, octavo, and displays in a neat and pleasing manner some of the scenes of fashion in London. A leading object of the fair writer has been to sketch the matrimonial traffic that prevails in the higher circles of British society, and to display a portion of the sad consequences that follow matches of interest. The story of the work is simple—the characters few—the incidents of no uncommon character: it contains merely a few passages in the history of the heart and feelings of an individual placed under singular and trying circumstances. If the work do not rise to any high degree of excellence, it does not, on the other hand, fall below mediocrity, nor present pages of rapid and common place remark. The reader will not regret the time consumed in its perusal.

"Those who have lived in London when melancholy circumstances have excluded them from participating in its amusements, will enter into Emmeline's feelings when, during the first, and on many an evening, she heard the carriage-bells hurry past her door in the constant bustle of pleasure. Often, as she sat in the dusk of the now long-protracted spring evenings, Emmeline was only roused from some deep reverie to a consciousness of the lateness of the hour, by the glare of the lamps and flambeaux of some of these gay equipages passing her darkened windows, and hastening to some general resort of diversion.

For it was now the high tide, the carnival of London. Every one was there—and every one went every where—hurry and hurrying after each other, although caring for no one. What a wretched, humiliating picture of human nature does London present during the months of May, June, and July! Affection, friendship, all the social virtues, and charities, disappear before folly, dissipation, and selfishness. And so infectious is the disease, that almost the best hearts are, at least for the moment, tainted: the steadiest heads turned. It is a constant hurry, a perpetual bustle, in which no one has leisure to care, or feel for another, whatever may be the inclination; and scarcely is there time to drop a tear over the grave of a friend. If an uncle, cousin, or some such near relation, is so inconsiderate as to choose these interesting, busy moments to depart this life, it is looked upon as an almost unpardonable act of selfishness on the part of the defunct, by which so much time, perhaps many entertainments and balls, are lost to his surviving family. On the other hand, the demise of some more nightly companion in the resorts of dissipation is generally hailed with joy, not for their own demerits, but that not only their opera-box and ticket at Almack's, but that of all those nearly connected with them will thereby become disposable; a short retirement being considered necessary both to dry their tears, and give time to a fashionable tailor or mantua-maker to send home the becoming mourning, in which they can again rally forth to make up for the time they have lost, by returning with renovated spirits to their dissipated duties. In the mean time, anxious notes by about town as to the death of an announced in the papers and the doors of all the friends of the deceased, anxious to be the first to apply for the vacated subscription, which happily can neither be carried away from this world by the selfish, nor be disposed of by will by the obliging.

"There is a dead pane in affliction which is dreadful. As long as we have to act, to exert ourselves, though those exertions may be painful, they are more bearable than sitting quietly with grief, without any thing to do. When day after day

paces the same, and when at last from the sameness of our thoughts and feelings, even suffering has no longer power to affect us, our tears come to flow, though the heart within is breaking.

The dreary desolation of her future existence, from which, appalled at the prospect, she at first shrunk with horror, now constantly occupied her, to the exclusion of every other thought, and of every ray of hope. A short twelve month back, knowing no soliloquy beyond loving, and being beloved by her fond parents, she was at peace, and happy—now, new feelings, new powers of heart, unknown to herself before, had been awakened in her, and she hated herself when she felt—and she could not help feeling it—that not all their kindness, all their partial affection, could soothe and occupy a heart which loved, loved for Fitzheury had now so entirely engrossed. Love is a draught of so intoxicating a quality, that it is long before one who has known its delirious power can (even when that delirium ceases) return satisfied to the sober feelings of friendship. The man which had warmed and illumined life is set; and all other near and dear affections, are as the quiet cold rays of moonlight to the bereaved soul which shivers beneath their chilling influence.

How often when endeavouring to soothe those who are writhing under such sorrows, are the affections of parent and kindred offered as compensations. But such comfort, sickening the heart at its own ingratitude, only adds to its misery. Time alone, the sobering influence of years, can heal such wounds, or rather skin them over, for the scar remains, till at last it thickens and hardens, rendering it impossible to every impression; but in that happiness! When a sacred voice announced, that "a man shall leave father and mother, and cleave to his wife"—it plainly told how overwhelming such feelings were intended to be; and if allowed, nay, commanded in man, how much more in woman, whose existence is made up of the affections of the heart!

**Croup.**—For the cure of this dangerous disease among children, Dr. Goodman recommends, whenever a child is threatened with an attack of croup, to apply a plaster, that a plaster, covered with dry Scotch snuff, varying in size according to the age of the patient, should be applied directly across the top of the thorax, and kept there until the patient is relieved. When applied in the first and second stages of the disease, this simple remedy is found to be almost invariably effectual. The plaster is made by greasing a piece of linen, and covering it with dry snuff.

**The Young Napoleon.**—Accounts from Germany state, that the young Duke of Reichstadt, the son of Napoleon, has lately passed through his school examination to the entire satisfaction of their Imperial Majesties, and his mother, who were present on the occasion. After the examination had been concluded his grandfather told him that within a year he might enter the army, upon which the young prince exclaimed, "Thank God! then my fate is fixed."

Romer says that Austria intends to procure for him the throne of Portugal, by negotiating a marriage between him and the young queen Maria da Gloria.

**ATHENS COLLEGE.**  
The annual commencement was held in this college on the 17th ultimo. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on ten young gentlemen, alumni of the institution.

Dr. Bushe of London, has been appointed professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Rutgers Medical Faculty of Geneva College, New York, in place of Dr. Goldman, resigned.

The Cincinnati Library will, we understand, be shortly removed from the College Edifice, to a more central situation on Main street, where it is hoped the increased patronage of the institution will correspond with the increased expenditures incident to the removal. After to-day, the library will be closed until the change of location shall have been made.

**DR. DRAKE'S MEDICAL JOURNAL.**  
We are requested to state, for the information of the subscribers to the Western Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, that the severe injury sustained by its editor on the 18th ultimo, (as mentioned in a previous number of this paper) having excited in his system a protracted state of disease, the publication of the September number of the Journal, which was in press at the time of the accident, has necessarily been delayed. Dr. Drake being now, however, convalescent, there is reason to believe that the printing of the November number will be resumed in a few days.

**HEALTH.**  
From the report of the city clerk, it appears that the number of deaths in this place for the week ending on the 1st instant, was but five. This, for the month of September, in a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, indicates a degree of healthfulness of which few cities in the world can boast. We have heard it suggested that the small number of deaths for the week referred to, was owing to the ill health of several of our physicians. The coincidence is, to be sure, remarkable, but if it is necessary to look beyond the general salubrity of our climate for the cause of such a healthful state of things, we should think it most probable, that this would be the business of the section, has resulted from the burning of one of the houses of our enlightened steam doctors, or a scarcity in the market of Indian tobacco.

**DIED.**—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. SOPHIA VAN HORNE, at the residence of her husband, Col. Thomas Van Horne, near Lebanon, Warren county. Society, in the death of the lady, has sustained a severe loss. We speak from a long personal acquaintance with a zealous Christian, an affectionate wife and mother, a kind and steadfast friend.

The science of Bumpology has sustained a severe loss in the death of Dr. Gall, who died recently at Mountrose.

Mr. Keen is playing at Liverpool.

During the last week of August, the weather, throughout England and Ireland, was favorable to the crops. In England, it is said, there will be an average crop.

The gold mine of Veta Grande of Yacubus, yields \$45,000 a week.

Kenyon College.—Bishop Chase has offered his farm for sale, in order to meet the expenses of constructing the college edifice.

Mr. Cooper the comedian, is performing in Baltimore where he has received an enthusiastic welcome.

**THEATRE.**  
The Daily Gazette of yesterday contains an article on the subject of the drama, written with much good sense, and altogether entitled to the serious consideration of the Manager of the Western Theatres. We are not among those who believe that the cause of morals ever has been, or ever will be essentially benefited by theatrical representations. They form however, when of the proper character, an agreeable, and sometimes an instructive species of amusement; and if they are to be continued, as doubtless they will be, in society, we heartily concur in the opinion, that it is high time Harlequin, pantomime, and pageantry, were dismissed from the stage, and their places supplied by returning to the "rich mines of the English drama." From the character of the Manager of our Theatre, we doubt not the suggestions of "N." will be kindly received, and at least, partially adopted.

The anniversary of the Settlement of Salem, two centuries having elapsed, was held in that place on the 18th ultimo. There was a vast concourse of persons assembled on the occasion. Judge Story delivered the oration, which is spoken of in terms of high commendation. Mr. Everett also made an address, in which he held the following language in regard to the State of Ohio.

"It is just forty years this summer, since a long arklike looking wagon was seen traversing the roads and winding through the villages of Essex and Middlesex, covered with a black canvas, inscribed on the outside, in large letters, 'To Marietta on the Ohio.' That expedition, under Dr. Cutler, of this neighbourhood, was the first germ of the settlement of Ohio, which now contains near a million of inhabitants—[Cheers.] Forty years have scarce passed by, and this great State, with all its settlements, improvements, its mighty canals and growing population, was covered up, if I may so say, under the canvas of Dr. Cutler's wagon. Not half a century, and a State is in existence, (twice as large as our old Massachusetts,) to whom not Old England, but New England, is the land of ancestral recollection.

**CODIFICATION.**  
The last number of the Jurist, says the London Morning Chronicle, contains an article upon the efforts made in the United States, to reduce the laws into a code. This article embraces a correspondence between Mr. Sampson, of the New-York bar, whose efforts in favor of codification are well known in this country, and M. Dupin, the elder one of the distinguished jurists of France. Mr. Sampson was in correspondence with M. Dupin, in consequence of its having been urged by the opponents of codification, that the code of Napoleon had not answered the object of its institution.

"M. Dupin has given" (says the Morning Chronicle, "an able and dispassionate testimony on the practical operation of the Code Napoleon. He says that the code has been producing of immense benefit; it has enlightened, simplified, and fixed, in every essential point, the principles of law which were previously scattered, controversial, and applied contradictorily by the different tribunals of the country; that the Civil Code is the first and best of all—it is clear and methodical, neither too long nor too short; the language of the legislation is noble and pure; the rules are well laid down, and with the exception of the difficult subject of mortgages, it has met nothing but approbation, more especially at the present time, since the immoral law of divorce has been struck out. The Code of Civil Procedure has simplified the forms, and diminished the expense of law suits. No fault is found with it, except relative to the form of execution (expressed) the unfortunate though necessary adjunct to the Law of Mortgage."

"All these Codes," M. Dupin adds, "such as they are, have been productive of the greatest benefit; they have delivered us from the chaos of ancient law. Above all, the institution of the Court of Cassation, which acts as a central power to regulate and check the decisions of all the other jurisdictions, has been of the greatest benefit."

Such is the opinion pronounced by M. Dupin as to the operation of the French Codes. But he does not disguise the fact, that, without a revolution, France could never have obtained such an incalculable advantage. "The revolution (he says) gave us a clear field on many points; and without it, I believe that neither Solon nor Lycurgus, placed on the shores of France, could have carried into effect any project of reform; they would never have been sufficiently powerful to elude local opposition and private interest. Napoleon was gifted with great decision, but, in addition to that, he was placed in a most favorable situation, to be not only called upon to destroy, but to create out of ruins; by his authority the five Codes were digested, decreed, and promulgated."

The Western Teller of yesterday, contains a valuable and interesting paper on the population of the United States, in reference to the approaching census of 1890. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 3,916,456, and, calculating from the past ratio of increase, it will be, at the next census, 12,520,500, giving an increase within those periods of 9,604,044. From this estimate the following important facts are deduced.

"The Population of the United States has, in forty years, been trebled.

The states which in that time, have received the greatest accession of numbers, are New-York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

That the middle and western non-slaveholding states, being New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, have, in the same space of time, multiplied their people more than five fold, and contain now more than half the white inhabitants of the United States.

That the southern slave holding states, so called, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, have, in that period, only doubled, and from nearly half, are reduced to less than one third of the whole population.

That in reference to the most important points of national policy, the protection of American industry, the encouragement of internal improvements, and the discouragement of slavery, the centre of power has been entirely changed."

**MORAL INFLUENCE OF OYSTERS.**  
Notwithstanding we may incur the charge of intermeddling with other people's business, being unfortunately on the list of "single gentlemen," still we cannot resist the temptation of commending to the especial notice of our married friends, the following article from a London journal. It may be read we opine, with some advantage even in the city. The ladies should bear in mind that the moral influence of the oyster tribe, can only be fairly exerted by a clean health, a bright fire, and amid their outwearing smiles.

**The Moral Influence of Oysters, at Home.**  
"Moral—physical, you mean," says someone, who has found oysters nourishing and medicinal. No, I mean moral, in the best and strictest sense of the term; not, however, to the exclusion of their physical influence upon a weak stomach, or a lanky chest. Indeed it was their medical virtues which first made me acquainted with their moral influence. It happened in this way: I was once in the habit of supping out, often at some quite agreeable to a "certain person" at home. Not that I kept bad company, or bad hours; I did not, nor was I intemperate; but she maintained that she had too little of my company. There was some truth in this; but, as no other fault was imputed or implied it had no effect. I was in a wide, though select circle; and she was welcome to accompany me, if it so pleased her. It did not please her. Well, I went on as usual, until a long succession of hot or heavy suppers damaged my stomach. However, she did not upbraid me, but hinted, gently, that supping at home was the only remedy. Sup on what, said I. Why, on oysters, she said. I shall have oysters again, said I. And welcome, said she. Well, some I came between eight and nine o'clock. I shall never forget it. The night was cold and stormy. But there was she, smiling in all her loveliness, in the snug parlour; my slippers were waiting within the fender; my own arm chair was in its place, and the fire was beaming as with conscious pleasure. The parlor never struck me before, as being compact in beauty. It now seemed a first sanctuary, calm and holy. This is how I thought I. She saw the effect and rang for the oysters. There was no table set out; but a tray was set upon her work table. On the dish lay eighteen unopened oysters, and a new oyster knife. I can't open them, said I. Try, said she. I did, and laughed at my own awkwardness.

"Next night, 'twas the same. And the next, and the next." The oysters were readily opened, but they were so sweet in their own liquor! However, I soon became a capital hand at opening them, and got proud of my dexterity. What was the effect? Why a confirmed habit of supping at home, an improved tone of stomach, and perfect domestic happiness.

Now, as there are many bad stomachs, which arise from supping out, and many good wives who regret both the cause and the effect, I have thus "done into English" my own experience for the good of both parties. Let the ladies adopt the experiment in the spirit of my wife, and I will answer for the success.

**MALCOLM'S REMINISCENCES.**  
The XXVII volume of Constable's Miscellaneous contains the "Reminiscences of a Campaign in the South of France," by Mr. John Malcolm, an officer in the 42d regiment of the British army. The following extracts will afford a specimen of the interesting style and character of the work:

"Upon arriving at the hospital, I was ushered into an immense room which was crowded from end to end with the wounded and dying officers of the French army. I was then given in charge to two fat ruddy sick-nurses, who, without any coy delays, or the slightest attempt at a blush, stripped off my clothes and put me to bed. In a short time afterwards I received a visit from an English physician who had been long resident in Toulouse. He informed me that the French army would be obliged to retire, and that the inhabitants of Toulouse were well affected towards the English. I expressed a fear that in the event of the French army retiring, they might carry me along with them; but he set my mind at ease by informing me that he had sufficient interest with the medical department to prevent any thing of that sort; and after promising to repeat his visit, he took his leave.

"Towards night I began to fall into a slumber, but was every now and then startled out of it by the cries of the wounded, especially of such as were undergoing amputations. "In the bed next to me lay an English officer who had been wounded and taken prisoner; but he was then speechless, and died during the night. On my other side lay a German, an officer in the French service, whose skull had been fractured. He sung and conversed to himself in the wildest manner imaginable; and, about midnight, started out of bed, and marched up and down the room in a state of delirium, quite alarming to the rest of us. He also died in a short time.

"Sleep came upon me at last; but it was a sleep of horrors. The various scenes of the preceding day, mixed up with the phantoms of imagination, passed in dire review before me. My friends seemed falling around me; the thunders of battles were in my ears; and we seemed retreating and closely pursued by the enemy's cavalry. From these imaginary horrors, a return to real pain was a relief. I awoke towards morning with a burning thirst, and the taste of sulphur in my throat, in consequence of the smoke which I had breathed the preceding day. I was amply supplied with lemonade; but my

fair attendants allowed me to eat, for fear, as they said, that I should faint. About ten o'clock at night several officers entered the hospital, to their wounded companions. I guessed the French army were en route. There were symptoms of commotion, movements of a great army, and artillery, through the confusion attending the evacuation of the place, produced a great noise, like a storm after a storm. I listened for hours, till at last I faint, and die away through the night.

In the morning, I awoke to find myself in a hospital, and a great number of French officers, who were wounded, were lying around me. I was in a state of great excitement, and I was told that I had been wounded. I was then taken to a hospital, and I was told that I had been wounded. I was then taken to a hospital, and I was told that I had been wounded.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**  
The new edition of the "History of the United States," by John F. Johnson, is now published. It is a complete and accurate history of the United States, from the first settlement to the present time. It is published by J. W. & O. B. Johnson, 2 doors above W. 12th St.

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# THE CHRONICLE.

CINCINNATI:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.

We present our readers to-day with two articles from the *Western Sentinel*, one from the pen of the editor, James Hall Esq. of Illinois—the other in poetry, written by Nathaniel Wright Esq. of this city.

The story of "Pete Featherston," is well told, humorous, and portrays backwood character and incidents with much faithfulness. "The Mountain Storm," is a vivid, descriptive and beautiful sketch.

We shall be disappointed in our estimate of these two productions, if public opinion do not place them beside the best articles in the *Atlantic*.

**BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.**  
The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have made their second annual report to the stockholders. The report says "there will be nothing found to impair the confidence of the stockholders, in the successful accomplishment of the work in which they are embarked; or in the least degree to discourage the expectation that the early completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, is otherwise dependent, than on a judicious application of the means of the Company."

The line of the Rail Road has been surveyed and located from the "Point of Rocks" to Cumberland, passing in general along the margin of the Potomac. Eleven and three fourths mile, embracing that portion of the line located, between the "First Stone" and Elliott's mills were put under contract in August last. Three sections of this are already completed for the reception of the rails. The remaining sections are expected to be completed by the 1st of June next. It is estimated that the average cost of preparing the first forty miles for the reception of the rail will not exceed \$3000 per mile, and that laying the road with double tracks, and completely fitting the rails for carriages, and the application of steam power, will be about 17,000 dollars per mile. The average cost of preparing the road along the remainder of the line, will, it is stated, be much less than in the first forty, in as much as difficulties such as attended the construction of the road over the rugged and steep hill sides of the Patuxent, will not again occur on the entire line to the Ohio. The point of termination on the Ohio is not yet fixed. From the surveys that have been made there is no difficulty in carrying it to Pittsburgh or to the mouth of the Little Kenhawa.

Since the last annual report, the state of Maryland has subscribed for stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. The entire amount of stock now taken is four millions.

The Directors with a few of acquiring accurate information in regard to the improvements in Europe in the construction of rail roads, are about to send two of their engineers to inspect the work of that description there, and collect such information as will enable them to proceed in the best and most economical method. "The report throughout speaks in the most confident tone of the early and successful completion of this stupendous work."

**NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.**—There are twenty-four persons employed in this office. About 150 mails are made up daily, most of which are for distribution at other offices. Something like forty thousand newspapers pass through the office weekly, and the monthly and quarterly publications are about one fourth that number per week. Upwards of 50,000 letters are weekly sent through the office. The Liverpool packets usually deliver into this office from 1500 to 2,500 letters; the London 500; the Havre from 600 to 1200; the Mexican 500; and the New Orleans 500. The amount of postage received for the quarter ending on the 30th of June was \$35,000. As an evidence of the despatch with which the officers transact the business, the *Journal of Commerce* states that the Florida which recently arrived at New York from Liverpool brought 2,100 letters, the whole of which were counted, marked and ready for delivery in forty minutes from the time they were received.

The Editor of the *National Gazette*, Robert Walsh Esq. is desirous of obtaining authentic details of the lives of Col. Daniel Boone and Gen. George Roger Clarke. There are many gentlemen in the West qualified to furnish the materials wanted by Mr. Walsh, and we trust it will be done. Mr. W. is engaged in preparing for publication, a *Biography for the Western and South Western States*.

**DICKINSON COLLEGE.**  
The Annual Commencement was held in this institution on the 24th ultimo. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on twenty six young gentlemen; and the degree of Master of Arts, in Course, on twenty alumni of the institution. The Hon. Degree of A. M. was also given to Joseph A. Mayblin Esq. of New Orleans.

Bishop Campbell of Virginia, the editor of the *Christian Baptist*, in declining the invitation of the editors of the *New Harmony Gazette*, to discuss, in their respective papers, the Owenian System, states, that in April next Mr. Owen and himself are to meet by agreement for that purpose in Cincinnati.

## OLDEN TIMES.

Winthrop's Journal, a rare and antiquated volume of the seventeenth century, contains some amusing particulars of the passing events in the colony of Massachusetts. The following extract will show that the puritan mother of New England, two centuries ago, entertained, in regard to dress, similar notions with those of the present day.

"1638. The Court taking into consideration the great disorder proceeding through the country, in continuance of apparel, and following new fashions, sent for the elders of the churches and conferred with them about it; and laid it upon as belonging to them to redress it, by urging it upon the conscience of the people, which they promised to do. But little was done about it; for divers of the elders wives, were in some measure, partners in this general disorder."

Our married friends can best tell what would be the condition of things, should the courts and elders attempt, at the present time, to regulate this matter. It is thought that a commotion in the social circle, as loud and wide spread as that which is now convulsing the political, upon the question of the presidency, would be a consequence, and that resolutions more inflammatory than those of the anti-Tariff politicians of the South, would speedily follow such an attempt. No "constructive powers," that even look towards an encroachment upon the rights of the sex, in this particular would be tolerated for a moment. The cry of "treason and to arms," would resound throughout every parlour in the country.

On the subject of *drum-drinking*, there is the following memorandum.

"1639. At the general court, an order was made to abolish that vain custom of drinking one to another; and upon these and other grounds:—Firstly, it was a thing of no good use: Secondly, it was an inducement to drunkenness, and occasion of quarrelling and bloodshed: Thirdly, it occasioned much waste of wine and beer: Fourthly, it was very troublesome to many, especially the masters and mistresses of the feast, who were forced thereby, to drink more than they often would. Yet divers, even godly persons, were loth to part with this idle ceremony."

There is not a little force in the foregoing objections to this custom, but such is the taste of the times, that it would be abandoned now as unwillingly, perhaps, as at any former period.

The Medical Journal mentions a case where the hair was entirely restored on the head of a man quite bald, by the use of sulphate of copper dissolved in French Brandy, and applied to the head.

## THE BACHELOR'S VADE MECUM.

The London New Monthly Magazine for August, contains an elaborate notice of a new periodical, bearing the above title. As the subject is one of deep interest to a respectable class of our readers, we have extracted brief portions of the article, in the hope that some of our enterprising citizens will avail themselves of the plan, and embark in the publication of a similar work for the West.

The author of this valuable forthcoming periodical, proceeds upon the almost universally acknowledged principle, that "the main object of every man's views, when selecting a wife, should be her fortune." In attaining the requisite information on this point, it is well known that the lover is frequently at fault, and often times grossly taken in. Hence, says the article.

To obviate these difficulties and remove the perplexing doubts of cautious men, myself and a party of friends, who have a large acquaintance in London and its vicinity propose publishing a work in monthly numbers, which we mean to entitle "The Bachelor's Va-de-Mecum, or a sure guide to a good match." It will contain a list of all genuine and undoubted heiresses in the metropolis and within ten miles around it, and of those ladies whose fortune depends on contingencies: as our correspondences and information increase, we shall hope to extend the circle of our inquiries, and we solicit those communications and assistances which the extent and utility of our plan require and deserve. Notices will be given of all who drop off by death and marriage, and of those whose value may be unexpectedly increased by a legacy, or a sister or brother's decease. Particular attention will be paid to rich widows. As beauty is a desirable addition to wealth, the most accurate information will be given on this particular, while on the minor points of sense, principles, and temper, we shall, for the satisfaction of the curious, submit such reports as may happen to reach us while engaged in more important researches. As it will not be pleasant for ladies to see their names and descriptions published at full length, we shall omit the former and offer a number instead and any subscriber may be furnished with a key by making application at our office. The first part of this truly useful work is nearly ready for the press; and we flatter ourselves that its arrangement and execution will excite universal applause. The particulars concerning each lady will be devoted to her fortune and expectations; the second to a description of her person; the third to non-essentials; and under the fourth will be found hints as to the readiest means of approach, cautions against offending peculiar tastes or prejudices, and much interesting and valuable information. On the first head we have, of course, bestowed by far the greatest portion of our time and labour; the result is perhaps but a few figures, which occupy a small space, but, as in astronomical calculations, the pith and marrow of the whole inquiry depends upon their accurate number and arrangement, and few are aware of the trouble, acuteness of penetration, and research, which have been employed to obtain this accuracy.—We have already examined twelve hundred and thirty-four wills at Doctors' Commons; bribed about five hundred lawyers and bankers' clerks; cross-questioned more than two thousand waiting women; and perfected a system of espionage, which prudence will not

permit us further to develop. We neglect no circumstance, however trivial, from which a hint may be obtained. We have permission from several milliners, &c. to look over their books, and we immediately commence inquiries concerning every extravagant purchaser. These, however, frequently are quite contrary to expectation: it is by no means the richest who are most lavish in expenditure; and in those suspicious cases which we have dogged into shops, we have generally found that the poorest part with their money carelessly, while a good chequer & thorough lover of bargain is seldom worth less than £10,000. On the article of beauty, we have trusted no eyes but our own, well aware that lovers and near relations generally exaggerate a lady's charms, while her intimate female friends as surely depreciate them. Following Dr. Kitchener's example, who boasts of having given no recipe in his cooking-book which he had not previously made and tasted himself, we have conscientiously avoided describing any lady whom our own eyes have not twice attentively surveyed; once in "the pomp, pride, and circumstance" of evening dress, and again in the less deceiving attire of morning dashabille. A more clear idea, however, of our scheme will be conveyed, by subjoining a few specimens taken at random from our first number, which will contain about seventy-five articles.

No. 14.  
**Fortune.**—£10,000 for certain, left by a grandfather; two brothers have the same, one of whom is likely to die before he is of age, which would produce £5000 more. The father in business, supposed to live up to his income. A rich single aunt, but not on terms, on account of No. 14's love of waiting. A prudent husband might easily effect a reconciliation.

**Person.**—Fair with red hair, and freckled nose, depressed, brow contracted, figure good, two false teeth.

**Non-essential.**—Bad tempered, economical almost to parsimony. Sings a great deal, but has no voice. Dances well; a Roman Catholic.

**Miscellaneous Information.**—Fond of winning at cards. A particular dislike to large whiskeys; disapproves of hunting; makes her own gowns, and likes to have them admired.

No. 43.  
**Fortune.**—£60,000 at her own disposal.

**Person.**—Aquiline nose, large dark eyes, tall and thin. Fine teeth and hair, supposed false; but the lady's maid has high wages, and has not yet been brought to confess.

**Non-essential.**—Plays well on the piano. Good tempered. Aged sixty-three. Evangelical, and a blue-stocking.

**Miscellaneous Information.**—Dislikes military and naval men. Fond of bares and trout. Has a great objection to walking. Aunt to No. 14. A prudent man might easily widen the breach between them. Attends Bible-meetings and charity-schools.

Every person who has directed his attention to the subject, must perceive at a glance the immense utility of a work of this nature conducted, as it will be, by men who pledge their characters on the correctness of the information they convey. When a bachelor decides on marriage, by running over a few pages of our work, he will in half an hour be able to select a desirable match, by applying at our office, and giving testimonials of his respectability. He will receive the lady's name and address, and he may then pursue his object with a calm tranquillity of mind, a settled determination of purpose, which are in themselves the heralds and pledges of success. Or, should he meet in society a lady who pleases his taste, before resigning himself to his admiration, he will make inquiries at our office as to the number under which we have placed her in our list; and should she be of too little value to deserve a place in it, he will vigorously root her from his imagination, and suffer himself no longer to hover round her perilous charms, "come at home farfalla."

The solicitude which we feel for that portion of the race of single gentlemen who are impelled, by some irresistible impulse, to perpetrate matrimony, induces us again to express the hope that the prospectus of a "Bachelor's Va-de-Mecum for the West," will shortly be issued. That a golden harvest of patronage would attend the publication of such a work, can only be doubted by those who are uninformed in regard to the refinements of the present day.

P. S. A cynical old bachelor at our elbow, who, within the last forty years, has courted half that number of "ladies bright and fair," suggests that the proposed work should also embrace, for their benefit, the same kind of information in regard to the fortunes of the gentlemen. This suggestion, however, we indignantly reject, as importing a slander upon the sex. For, so far as our observation extends, we cheerfully bear testimony to the fact, that in a vast majority of cases, no feeling of interest or worldly ambition has any alliance with woman's love.

**Important Invention.**—The New York Statesman contains the following account of a machine for spinning flax and hemp, invented by Messrs. Bell and Dyer of New England. Some specimens of the thread produced by this machine, are left at the office of the Statesman for inspection.

"This machine is constructed on an entirely new principle, having no analogy to the process for the cotton, wollen, worsted, or other manufacture. The quality of the yarns produced is pronounced by competent judges, to surpass other linen yarns in as great a proportion as cotton or woollen yarns, spun by the present improved machinery, are superior to those wrought by hand. The size of the thread can be varied to any extent, from that of cambric to that of the rope yarn, used in the manufacture of cordage. In the degree of velocity, its operation is limited only by the quickness which the spindles and fliers are capable of supporting. The instrument now in operation produces about the same quantity of thread per spindle, fineness being equal, as the *throtle spinners* in the cotton manufacture."

The whole formation of the thread from dressed flax is completed at one operation. The material on the machine is wound upon the spools ready for the loom, without the intervention of any assistance; the whole being effected by the rotary motion communicated from drums. Indeed all the motions of the instrument are of a circular kind. So

permit us further to develop. We neglect no circumstance, however trivial, from which a hint may be obtained. We have permission from several milliners, &c. to look over their books, and we immediately commence inquiries concerning every extravagant purchaser. These, however, frequently are quite contrary to expectation: it is by no means the richest who are most lavish in expenditure; and in those suspicious cases which we have dogged into shops, we have generally found that the poorest part with their money carelessly, while a good chequer & thorough lover of bargain is seldom worth less than £10,000. On the article of beauty, we have trusted no eyes but our own, well aware that lovers and near relations generally exaggerate a lady's charms, while her intimate female friends as surely depreciate them. Following Dr. Kitchener's example, who boasts of having given no recipe in his cooking-book which he had not previously made and tasted himself, we have conscientiously avoided describing any lady whom our own eyes have not twice attentively surveyed; once in "the pomp, pride, and circumstance" of evening dress, and again in the less deceiving attire of morning dashabille. A more clear idea, however, of our scheme will be conveyed, by subjoining a few specimens taken at random from our first number, which will contain about seventy-five articles.

**AMERICAN.**  
At the annual Exhibition of the Philadelphia Institute held in Philadelphia, some specimens of porcelain ware, cloths, pianos, marble mantel-pieces, iron castings, attracted much attention.

**From the Western States.**  
**THE MOUNTAIN STORM.**  
BY NATHANIEL WRIGHT.  
Give me the scene of uproar wild,  
The mountain cliffs, in rudeness piled  
Their summits bald amid the sky,  
Where the clouds pause that journey  
Where lightnings gambol round them  
As the hoarse storm its curtain opens.

Man—the poor insect of a day!  
Just springs from earth to pass away  
Flits from the scene as light and fast  
As the lake's shadow in the blast—  
But mark you hills! Their cliffs have  
Unmoved, since round them dashed the

Skirting the horizon's verge afar,  
And neighbours of the evening star  
In varied form of peak and ridge,  
Or woody dell, or naked ledge,  
They rear their heads above the clouds  
Or veil them in a green-wood shroud  
Approaching here—till field and farm  
Distinctly mark the cultured vantage  
Retiring there—and soaring high  
And softening till they melt in sky

How sweet, by morning's early  
To stand upon their starry height,  
When through the night, the welcom  
Has left its freshness on the plain.  
An ocean vast, the dawn will greet,  
Of fleecy clouds beneath your feet—  
With here and there a lonely head  
Emerging through their billowy bed:  
All else, so lost, so still, and fair—  
You almost ask if earth be there!

And wish the swallow's wing to try  
The magic flood, and bathe in sky.—  
But grander far the sable cloud,  
Fraught with heaven's fire, and thunder loud;  
Its fleecy van of silver sheen,  
But all the rear a mid-night scene;  
The bursting bolt, in vengeance hurled,  
That rends the air, and shakes the world;  
The pensile flash, whose vivid form  
Crosses the darkness of the storm;  
Descending now, with anger red,  
Scatches the bleak mountain's distant head,  
Or plays in gambols round the sky,  
A solemn sport to mortal eye!

At length the advancing torrents mark  
The distant summits, veiled, and dark—  
Hill, after hill, as fast it nears,  
Is shade—dimmed—and disappears;  
And mingle now along the plain,  
The flash—the peal—and dashing rain.—  
The cloud has passed.—Descending day  
Beams forth again its brightest ray—  
The youthful flocks forget to feed,  
Through joy's excess, and race the mead;  
The songsters strain their little throats,  
Put forth their loudest, merriest, notes,  
And scarce that day does Phœbus part  
From saddened eye, or sorrowing heart.

Oh! what were life's dull, transient hour,  
Without his sunshine, and its shower—  
Its day of gloom, and doubt's dark dream—  
And hope's succeeding, brightening beam!

Bolivar, still professes somewhat of his former feelings with regard to the supreme command. In a proclamation he declares, that he has been placed in this situation by the public wish; and, saying that he will secure the public credit, concludes in these words:—"Finally, I will hold the supreme power only until you order me to lay it down; and if you do not make other determinations sooner, within a year I will convocate the National Convention. Colombians! I will say nothing to you of liberty: for if I accomplish my promises, you will be more than free—you will be respected: besides under a Dictatorship who can speak of liberty? Let us feel for each other—the people who obey, and the man who RULES ALONE!"—Bogota, Aug. 27th, 1828.

The new system of government was promulgated in Carthage on the 13th of September. May it be as beneficial as Bolivar promises, and as short lived. He may yet, if he pleases, use his power for the public good, and again renounce it.

There is nothing concerning the war with Peru, which has not commenced.

**WASHINGTON, October 4.**  
The late advertisement from the Treasury Department for paying off, during this year, another sum of more than Four Millions of the Public Debt, is a very gratifying incident in the fiscal operations of the present year. It is more so, certainly than any that has occurred in that Department of our government for several years past. Without the least aid from loans, or any other source, upwards of nine millions of dollars of the National Debt will have been extinguished within the year, out of our surplus revenue. The regular annual appropriation of money, applicable to the public debt, is Ten Millions of Dollars, which includes the annual interest on the whole debt. More may be paid on the account of that debt, if the Treasury be rich enough. Happily, this is the case on the present occasion. There will have been paid this year, in principal and interest, on account of the debt, BETWEEN TWELVE AND THIRTEEN MILLIONS of dollars. This is, it will be seen, between two and three millions more than the annual stated appropriation for the debt.

The payment of so much of the principal of the debt this year, (the whole having been out of the six per cent. stock) will save to the nation, next year, more than half a million of dollars in interest, leaving so much more applicable to the redemption of the principal of the debt, or to other great national objects.

**Nat. Intel.**  
**Brachotomy.**—This operation was performed with success, by Dr. R. Burrows, of Fryeburg, Me. on a boy 14 years of age, who had swallowed the core of an apple. People are not generally aware that cutting the throat is, in such cases, an easy and safe operation. An incision may be made by any person, when surgical assistance cannot be had and other means fail, sufficiently large to admit a silver tube—say a small pencil case, or a quill, which by continuing respiration will save the life of the patient. The incision should be below the line which is called the apple of the throat.—*Boston Courier.*

**500 PACKAGES PAID.**  
THE Subscribers have just received, and are now distributing, 500 cases containing a selection of French and British Goods, part of the following articles:

Superior Irish Linens—blue, black and white.  
Kings Cross, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100, No. 101, No. 102, No. 103, No. 104, No. 105, No. 106, No. 107, No. 108, No. 109, No. 110, No. 111, No. 112, No. 113, No. 114, No. 115, No. 116, No. 117, No. 118, No. 119, No. 120, No. 121, No. 122, No. 123, No. 124, No. 125, No. 126, No. 127, No. 128, No. 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